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(54) **TWO-WAY SLIDING MOBILE TERMINAL**

BIDIREKTIONAL VERSCHIEBBARES MOBILES ENDGERÄT

TERMINAL MOBILE COULISSANT BIDIRECTIONNEL

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Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] Design of mobile terminals may include a combination of functional, ergonomic, and aesthetic characteristics such as overall size, display size, ease of keypad use, availability of functions, appearance, and feel. Different designs may be selected to provide emphasis on desirable features that are reflected in device housing configurations.

[0002] Mobile terminals, such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs), feature a variety of housing configurations. There are, for example, flip designs, "jack-knife" designs, and "candy bar" designs. Flip designs may include a flip portion mounted to an end of a housing with one or more hinges along the end of the housing. The operative faces of the flip and housing oppose each other when the flip is closed and are exposed when the flip is open. Jack-knife designs may include two housings, where one housing is rotatably mounted to the other housing with a pin-type connection made across the thickness of the housings, disposed at one end of the terminal when the housings are in the closed position. The operative face of one housing is always exposed, while the operative face of the other housing is hidden when the terminal is closed and is exposed when the terminal is open. Candy bar designs include a single housing, and are elongated, suggestive of a candy bar shape. Other designs include substantially planar, single housings. These designs may have a larger form factor than the other designs, but may also accommodate more keys or buttons.

[0003] Many mobile terminals currently include full "qwerty" keypads, with numeric keys hidden within the keypad and accessible for use by depressing a function key first. Such a design reduces the number of keys required, but may make it difficult to identify and use the numeric keys. Most mobile terminals that include such keypads do so with the substantially planar, single housing design, and have the keypad and display on the same operative face of the housing. Incorporating a display and a keypad into the same face, however, results in a screen size substantially smaller than the face, possibly with keys too small to easily use with one's fingers. Many terminals with full keypads also do not have the form factor of a phone that users are accustomed to and may prefer.

[0004] US 2006/061943 discloses devices and methods for movably connecting module layers of an electronic device to discretely actuate a first predetermined operational mode while locking out other predetermined operational modes. In one embodiment, an electronic device includes a first module layer movable in a first direction and a second module layer movably connected relative to the first module layer. Further, a third module layer is movably connected relative to the second module layer and movable in a second direction. Additionally, a locking member is engageable with the third module layer

to prevent movement in the second direction during movement of the first module layer in the first direction. The locking member may also be engageable with the first module layer to prevent movement in the first direction during movement of the third module layer in the second direction.

[0005] WO 2004/057843 discloses a telecommunication device that is equipped with the addition of a flat alphanumeric keypad, folding or retracted, located between the surface (A) and surface (B) or under the surface (B) of the device, and attached to it by means of both a hinge and connector or by a separate connector. Moreover, the additional alphanumeric keypad is located on the left or right side of the main keypad or under the main keypad of the device and has a mechanism which prevents the additional alphanumeric keypad from opening and closing. Moreover, the additional alphanumeric keypad is non-replaceable or replaceable as a whole, together with other electronic devices, so the device and the additional alphanumeric keypad constitute one integrated device.

[0006] WO 2006/041238 discloses a sliding type portable phone, including a main body with a plurality of input buttons, and a cover portion opening and closing the main body. The cover portion has horizontal and longitudinal guide rails which mutually are formed on the main body as well. Rail blocks can selectively slide along corresponding guide rails. Thus, the sliding type portable phone can widen an allowable open space in the main body by enabling the cover portion to perform a sliding movement with respect to the main body in at least two directions, and can allow a user to make a phone call, or enjoy watching TV or movies or playing a game since the cover portion can be opened in any directions.

[0007] WO 2005/071928 discloses a portable communication device which includes a first position to cover a display assembly and a keyboard assembly, a second position to form a mobile voice phone and a third position to form a personal digital assistant. Accordingly, a display on the display assembly is in a portrait mode relative to said keyboard assembly in the second position and the display on the display assembly is in a landscape mode relative to said keyboard assembly in the third position.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention is defined in the attached independent claim. Further, preferred features may be found in the subclaims/dependent claims appended thereto.

[0009] Features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of some embodiments thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying figures. As will be realized, the invention is capable of modifications in various respects, all without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and the description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0010]

FIG. 1 is a top perspective view of an example of a two-way sliding mobile terminal according to the present invention, in a closed position.

FIG. 2 is a top perspective view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 1 in an open position.

FIG. 3 is a top perspective view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 1 in another open position.

FIG. 4 is an exploded view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a partial side elevation view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 1, in the position of FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of the top housing of the mobile terminal of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a top perspective view of an embodiment of a two-way sliding mobile terminal according to the present invention, in an open position.

FIG. 8 is an exploded view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a side elevation view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 7, with the mobile terminal in a closed position.

FIG. 10 is a side elevation view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 7; with the mobile terminal in an open position.

FIG. 11 is a section view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 7 taken along line 11-11 of FIG. 7.

FIG. 12 is a top perspective view of another example of a two-way sliding mobile terminal according to the present invention, in a closed position.

FIG. 13 is a top perspective view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 12 in an open position.

FIG. 14 is a top perspective view of the mobile terminal FIG. 12 in another open position.

FIG. 15 is an exploded view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 12.

FIG. 16 is a side elevation view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 12.

FIG. 17 is a section view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 12 taken along line 17-17 of FIG. 14.

FIG. 18 is a section view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 12 taken along line 18-18 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 19 is a top perspective view of another embodiment of a two-way sliding mobile terminal according to the present invention, in an open position.

FIG. 20 is an exploded view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 19.

FIG. 21 is a side elevation view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 19, with the mobile terminal in a closed position.

FIG. 22 is a section view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 19 taken along line 22-22 of FIG. 19.

FIG. 23 is a section view of the mobile terminal of FIG. 19 taken along the line 18-18 of FIG. 12.

FIGS. 24 and 25 are exploded views of other examples of two-way sliding mobile terminals according

to the present invention.

FIGS. 26-30 are examples and embodiments of plan views of numeric keys on alphanumeric keypads and the corresponding indications on overlays according to the present invention.

Best Mode(s) for Carrying Out the Invention

[0011] Certain terminology is used herein for convenience only and is not to be taken as a limitation on the invention. For example, words such as "top," "bottom," "upper," "lower," "horizontal," "vertical," "inner," "outer," "upward," and "downward" merely describe the configuration shown in the figures. It is understood that the components may be oriented in any direction and the terminology, therefore, should be understood as encompassing such variations unless specified otherwise.

[0012] As used herein, the term "mobile terminal" may include, among other things: a palmtop receiver or other appliance; a cellular radiotelephone with or without a multi-line display; a hand held phone; a Personal Communications System (PCS) terminal that may combine a cellular radiotelephone with data processing, facsimile and data communications capabilities; a PDA that can include a radiotelephone, pager, Internet/intranet access, Web browser, organizer, calendar and/or a global positioning system (GPS) receiver; a calculator; a handheld game or controller; and a personal music playback system such as for CDs, minidisks, MP-3 files, memory sticks, or the like.

[0013] Referring now to the drawings, FIGS. 1-6 show an example of a two-way sliding mobile terminal 60 in accordance with the present invention. The terminal 60 includes a top housing 62 and a bottom housing 64. FIG. 1 shows the terminal 60 with the housings 62, 64 centrally located in a closed position where the bottom housing 64 is largely covered by the top housing 62. The terminal 60 may be described in terms of longitudinal and lateral directions, with the longitudinal direction 66 being along the longer dimension and the lateral direction 68 being perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and along the shorter dimension. There is a display 70 in the top or outer face 72 of the top housing 62, and although not shown there could be components such as function keys, navigation keys, or a joystick. In this embodiment a small portion of the top or inner face 74 of the top housing 62 may be seen. FIG. 2 shows the terminal 60 with the housings 62, 64 disposed, by laterally sliding, in an open position. In the position shown, a "qwerty" keypad 76 is viewed (though letters are not shown) on the top face 74 of the bottom housing 64, with a shift key 78, an "alt." key 80, and a space bar 82. The terminal 60 may be referred to as being in PDA/blog/web mode, though other uses are possible and within the scope of the present invention. Additional buttons and keys as may be included on mobile terminals are not shown. Certain dual use keys 84 input numbers as well as letters. The numbers may be accessed with a function key, such as the "alt." key

80. Alternatively, FIG. 3 shows the terminal 60 with the housings 62, 64 disposed by longitudinally sliding in another open position. In this position a numeric keypad made up of the dual use keys 84 is viewed, and the terminal 60 may be referred to as being in phone mode, though again other uses are possible and within the scope of the present invention. The numbers are sideways in the alphanumeric keypad of FIG. 2 so that they will be upright in the position of FIG. 3 and in the position of a standard telephone keypad.

[0014] FIG. 4 shows the inner workings of the housings 62, 64. Pins 86, 88 extend upward from the top face 76 of the bottom housing 64 into grooves 92, 94, 96 in the bottom face 90 of the top housing 62. The pins 86, 88 are in alignment longitudinally, and may or may not be integral with the bottom housing 64. A longitudinal groove 92 allows relative longitudinal sliding of the housings 62, 64. Lateral grooves 94, 96, intersecting the longitudinal groove 92, are positioned such that their spacing is the same as the spacing between the pins, 86, 88, and the lateral grooves 94, 96 concurrently accept the pins 86, 88 to allow lateral sliding. When the terminal 60 is in the closed position, the pins 86, 88 are in alignment with both the longitudinal and lateral grooves 92, 94, 96, so the housings 62, 64 may slide either direction relative to each other. Magnets 98, 100, 102, 104 are provided to assist in keeping the terminal 60 in the closed position with the housings 62, 64 in close proximity to each other; although not shown in subsequent examples is to be understood that magnets may be used throughout.

[0015] While numbers may be used in the position of FIG. 2, most likely with a function key, for use as a phone the position of FIG. 3 is probably more desirable. The terminal 60 may be configured, for example, electrically or by mechanical switch or magnets, to automatically input numbers rather than letters when the terminal is in the position of FIG. 3. An electrical configuration might use an electrical conductor 106, as shown in FIG. 4, along part of the longitudinal groove 90 such that a circuit is completed or shorted depending on pin location. In this example, which is in the PDA mode, only one pin contacts the conductor 106, and the circuit is completed; when both pins contact the conductor 106 the circuit is shorted, as would be the case in this example when in phone mode. Other devices that could be used include, but are not limited to, those relying on the Hall effect, such as magnetic sensors in general, reed switches, and others as selected by one of ordinary skill in the art. Such possible configurations apply to all examples of the present invention.

[0016] The pins 86, 88 in this example may be shaped with a shank and a flat, round head as shown, but the pins could be any shape that allows them to be secured in the grooves 92, 94, 96, which also secures the housings 62, 64 together. For example, a pin with a cross shaped head or square head could be used. The grooves 92, 94, 96 may be T-shaped in cross-section, or other shape that receives the pins. Additional pins could be

provided, and would necessitate the addition of more grooves. However, other means for securing the housings 62, 64 together may be achieved, in which case the pins could be straight, without heads, or other shapes where they are not secured in the grooves. Accordingly, the grooves could be straight-waited as well. Consideration for quantity and placement of pins and grooves includes maintaining alignment of the housings 62, 64 and controlling the degree of exposure of the bottom housing top face 76 when in an open position.

[0017] FIG. 6 shows the bottom face 90 of the top housing 62, with the longitudinal groove 92 along an edge, placed to maximize the exposure of the bottom housing 64 when slid laterally. The lateral grooves 94, 96 may be placed, for example, to maintain alignment of the housings 62, 64 and to expose about one half of the bottom housing 64 when slid longitudinally. As an alternative to the orientation shown of pins 86, 88 and grooves 92, 94, 96, the pins 86, 88 could extend from the top housing 62 into grooves in the bottom housing 64.

[0018] FIGS. 7-11 show an embodiment of a terminal 120, including a central overlay 122. FIG. 7 shows the terminal 120 in the longitudinally open position. This terminal 120 looks the same as the terminal 60 of FIG. 1 when in the closed position. The overlay 122 may include navigation indications 123 or other input indications that are positioned over keys at the end of the alphanumeric keypad 74 (keys not visible), and may be opaque and compliant. FIG. 8 shows an exploded view with the overlay 122 interposed between the top housing 62 and the bottom housing 64. The top housing 62 and bottom housing 64 may be similar to those in the example without the overlay 122 (FIGS. 1-6), except the pins 124, 126 may be longer in order to provide space for the overlay 122. The overlay 122 includes two lateral slots 128, 130 in this embodiment. The lateral slots 128, 130 allow the top housing 62 and bottom housing 64 to slide laterally relative to each other independent of the overlay 122; the pins 124, 126 slide within the slots 128, 130 without requiring the overlay 122 to move with the bottom housing 64, meaning that when the bottom housing 64 slides laterally, the overlay 122 will remain hidden beneath the top housing 62. A physical block on the top housing 62 could be used to prevent the overlay 122 from sliding due to friction. On the contrary, when the top housing 62 and bottom housing 64 slide longitudinally relative to each other, there is no longitudinal slot for the pins 124, 126 to slide in, and the overlay 122 is forced by the pins 124, 126 to slide out from under the top housing 62 to cover the face 76 of the bottom housing 64. Alternatively, a longitudinal slot 132 could be provided that allows the bottom housing 64 to slide longitudinally without the overlay 122; longitudinal sliding of the overlay 122 could be optional as desired by the user, and could be manually implemented. FIGS. 9 and 10 show side elevation views with the mobile terminal 120 in the closed and longitudinally open positions, respectively; FIG. 11 is a cross-section view along the line 11-11 as shown in FIG. 7.

[0019] FIGS. 12-18 show another example of a mobile terminal 150 with two-way sliding capability. In addition to a top housing 152 with a display 154 on a top face 156 and a bottom housing 158, a casing 160 is mounted to the top housing 152 that substantially encloses the bottom housing 158 when the bottom housing 158 is in a central, closed position. FIG. 12 shows such a closed position. FIG. 13 shows the terminal 150 in an open position for PDA mode resulting from lateral sliding, with an alphanumeric keypad 162 on the top face 164 of the bottom housing 158 exposed. FIG. 14 shows an open position for phone mode resulting from longitudinal sliding, exposing dual use keys 166 that form a numeric keypad. Connections 168, 170, 172, 173 (FIGS. 12-14) between the top and bottom housings 152, 158 are made at each corner. At least two sides 174, 176 of the enclosure are left open to allow lateral and longitudinal relative sliding of the housings 152, 158. The connections 168, 170, 172, 173 of the casing 160 to the top housing 152 need to be placed outward of the limits of the bottom housing 158 so as to allow space for the bottom housing 158 to slide between the connections 168, 170, 172, 173.

[0020] FIG. 15 shows an exploded view of the mobile terminal 150. The bottom or inner face 178 of the top housing 152 may be similar to that shown in FIG. 6, except the magnets are omitted from FIG. 15 for clarity. Pins 180, 182, longitudinal groove 184, and lateral grooves 186, 188 may function similarly to those previously discussed, but again pins 180, 182 and grooves 184, 186, 188 need not be shaped as shown. Instead of having a head as shown, the pins could, for example, be straight, without a head, and be received in straight-walled grooves. The housings 152, 158 could be secured together by being held in place with the casing 160 or other means. It is to be understood that the pins could be any shape to be received in grooves and allow a sliding relationship between the top housings 62, 152 and bottom housings 64, 158.

[0021] FIG. 16 shows a longitudinal elevation view of the top housing 152, bottom housing 158, casing 160, and connections 170, 172. FIGS. 17 and 18 show respectively a longitudinal section view and cross-section view of the top housing 152, bottom housing 158, grooves 184, 186, 188, pins 180, 182, casing 160, and connections 168, 170, 172, 173.

[0022] FIGS. 19-23 show another embodiment of a mobile terminal 220, including a central overlay 222 and a casing 160. This embodiment of a terminal 120 looks the same as the terminal 150 of FIG. 12 when in the closed position. FIG. 19 shows that the overlay 222 may include navigation indications 224 or other input indications. The navigation indications 224 are positioned over keys at the end of the alphanumeric keypad 162, shown in FIG. 20. The overlay 222 is interposed between the top housing 152 and the bottom housing 158 and includes two lateral slots 226, 228. The top housing 152 and bottom housing 158 may be similar to those in the example 150 with the casing 160 but without the overlay 222

(FIGS. 12-18), except the pins 230, 232 may be longer in order to provide space for the overlay 222. The lateral slots 226, 228 allow the top housing 152 and bottom housing 158 to slide laterally relative to each other independent of the overlay 222; the pins 230, 232 slide within the slots 226, 228 without requiring the overlay 222 to move with the bottom housing 158, meaning that when the bottom housing 158 slides laterally, the overlay 222 will remain hidden beneath the top housing 152. A physical block on the top housing could be used to prevent the overlay from sliding due to friction. When the top housing 152 and bottom housing 158 slide longitudinally relative to each other, there is no longitudinal slot for the pins 230, 232 to slide in, and the overlay 222 is forced by the pins 230, 232 to slide out from under the top housing 152 to cover the face 164 or the bottom housing 158. Alternatively, a longitudinal slot 229 could be provided to allow optional longitudinal sliding and use of the overlay 222. Connections 234, 236, 238 attach the casing 160 to the top housing 152. As with the connections 168, 170, 172, 173 of the terminal 150 without the overlay 220, the connections 234, 236, 238, 240 must be outside the limits of the bottom housing 158 to allow passage between the connections 234, 236, 238, 240 via openings 242, 244.

[0023] FIG. 21 shows a side elevation view with the mobile terminal 220 in a closed position; FIG. 22 is a longitudinal section view along the line 22-22 as shown in FIG. 19, with the terminal 220 longitudinally open; FIG. 23 is a cross-section view along the line 18-18 as shown in FIG. 12 with the terminal in the closed position.

[0024] As an alternative to the pin and groove relationship of the top housing 152 and bottom housing 158, as shown in the example of a mobile terminal 250 of FIG. 24, pins 260, 262 and grooves 264, 266, 268 could be located in the lower surface 270 of the bottom housing 272 and the casing 274 inner surface 275. The top housing 276 would have no pins or grooves, and there may be connections 278, 280, 282, 284 at each corner of the top housing 276 and casing 274.

[0025] A yet further alternative example of a mobile terminal 300 is shown in FIG. 25. This embodiment includes a top housing 302, a bottom housing 304, a casing 306, and connections 278, 280, 282, 284 that mount the casing 306 to the top housing 302. The bottom surface 308 of the bottom housing 304 includes grooves 310, 312, 314 in which pins 316, 318 that extend from the casing 306 inner surface 320 are disposed. The position of the pins 316, 318 and the orientation of the grooves 310, 312, 314 are reversed from that previously discussed in order to provide for comparable movement.

[0026] FIGS. 26-29 show examples and embodiments of mobile terminals and how an overlay may alter the appearance of the keys, in addition to replacing numbers with navigation indications. As shown in the examples of FIGS. 26 and 27, the input signals assigned to the keys 328 in a mobile terminal 330 may remain the same between PDA mode 332 and phone mode 334, with only the orientation or the labels changing by application of

the overlay 336. Or, the signals from the keys could vary based on mode, as previously discussed. For example, embodiments of FIG. 28 and 29 show labels and inputs for the keys 338 of the mobile terminal 340 changing to allow phone keypad configuration in both PDA mode 342 and phone mode 344 by use of an overlay 346. FIG. 30 shows an example of a configuration of keys 338 that is a phone mode variation 348 in which the overlay does not slide, but remains hidden. The keys 338 retain the same meaning and labels as in PDA mode 342, and the phone may be used in a sideways orientation. The selection of labels may also be influenced by the number of columns and rows that are available on the mobile terminal.

[0027] One of ordinary skill in the handheld communication and electrical device arts will quickly recognize that the invention has other applications in other environments. It will also be understood by someone of ordinary skill in the art that the functionality of mobile terminals may vary widely. In fact, many embodiments and implementations are possible. The following claims are in no way intended to limit the scope of the invention to the specific embodiments described. In addition, the recitation "means for" is intended to evoke a means-plus-function reading of an element in a claim, whereas, any elements that do not specifically use the recitation "means for," are not intended to be read as means-plus-function elements, even if they otherwise include the word "means." It should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing modifications as well as various other changes, omissions and additions may be made without the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A two-way sliding mobile terminal (150, 220), comprising:

a first housing (158) having a longitudinal axis and including a first housing first face (164), at least one pin (180, 182, 230, 232) projecting from the first housing first face (164), and a first housing second face;

a second housing (152) including a second housing outer face and a second housing inner face (178), wherein the second housing inner face (178) opposes the first housing first face (164) and includes at least one longitudinal groove (184) parallel to the longitudinal axis and at least one lateral groove (186, 188) perpendicular to and intersecting the at least one longitudinal groove (184), and the at least one pin (180, 182, 230, 232) is slidably disposed in at least one groove (184, 186, 188);

the two-way sliding mobile terminal (150, 220) characterized in that:

a central overlay (222) is interposed be-

tween the first and second housings (158, 152), the central overlay (222) including a first major surface opposing the first face (164) of the first housing (158) and a second major surface opposing the inner face (178) of the second housing (152), the central overlay including labels, and a keypad (162, 166) on the first housing first face (164) including keys with labels, wherein there are different relative positions between the housings (152, 158) resulting from lateral (68) and longitudinal (66) sliding, and labels associated with a plurality of keys are changed depending on the relative positions of the housings (152, 158) and the central overlay (222).

2. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (150, 220) of claim 1, further comprising a casing (160) attached to the second housing (152) and including an inner face opposing the first housing second face.
3. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 1, wherein the central overlay (222) may slide with the first housing (158) to be exposed in part when the first housing (158) slides longitudinally (66) relative to the second housing (152), and the central overlay (222) may remain hidden by the second housing (152) when the first housing (158) slides laterally (68) relative to the second housing (152).
4. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 3, further comprising a keypad (162, 166) on the first face (164) of the first housing (158), wherein when the first and second housing (158, 152) slide longitudinally (66) relative to each other at least a portion of the keypad (162, 166) extends out from the second housing (152), and the central overlay (222) may cover the portion of the keypad (162, 166) that extends out from second housing (152).
5. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein the central overlay (222) includes numeric indications on the second major surface.
6. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein the central overlay (222) includes navigational indications (224) on the second major surface.
7. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein the central overlay (222) is opaque and compliant.
8. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein there is at least one lateral slot (226, 228) through the central overlay (222) through which the

at least one pin (230, 232) may extend and slide along, and the at least one slot (226, 228) is in positional alignment with the at least one lateral groove (186, 188).

9. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein there is at least one longitudinal slot (229) through the central overlay (222) through which the at least one pin (230,232) may extend and slide along, and the at least one slot (229) is maintaining positional alignment with the at least one longitudinal groove (184). 10
10. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein there is an absence of longitudinal slots (229) through the central overlay (222). 15
11. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (220) of claim 4, wherein there are two lateral grooves (186, 188), two pins (230, 232) in longitudinal alignment, and two lateral slots (226, 228) through the central overlay (222) in registration with the two lateral grooves (186, 188), and one pin (230, 232) may extend through and slide along each lateral slot (226,228). 20
12. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (150, 220) of claim 1, wherein there are different relative positions between the housings (152, 158) resulting from lateral (68) and longitudinal (66) sliding, and the keypad (162, 166) includes keys, and further comprising means for changing the functions associated with a plurality of keys depending on the relative positions of the housings (152, 158) and the central overlay (222). 30
13. The two-way sliding terminal (150, 220) of claim 1, wherein in a first position the housings (152, 158) are positionally aligned, in a second position the housings (152, 158) are laterally offset, and in a third position the housings (152, 158) are longitudinally offset, and further comprising: 35
 - a keypad (162, 168) including keys on the first housing inner face; and
 - means for controlling the function of selected keys depending on the relative position of the housings (152, 158) and the control overlay (222). 40
14. The two-way sliding mobile terminal (150, 220) of claim 13, wherein the longitudinal groove (184) includes an electrical conductor (106) that is capable of completing or shorting a circuit depending on pin location, and the central overlay (222) to control the function of selected keys. 45

Patentansprüche

1. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (150, 220), das Folgendes umfasst: 5

- ein erstes Gehäuse (158), das eine Längsachse aufweist und Folgendes umfasst: eine Erstgehäuse-Erstfläche (164), mindestens einen Stift (180, 182, 230, 232), der von der Erstgehäuse-Erstfläche (164) hervorsteht, und eine Erstgehäuse-Zweitfläche;
- ein zweites Gehäuse (152), das eine Zweitgehäuse-Außenfläche und eine Zweitgehäuse-Innenfläche (178) umfasst, wobei die Zweitgehäuse-Innenfläche (178) der Erstgehäuse-Erstfläche (164) gegenüberliegt und mindestens eine Längsnut (184) umfasst, die parallel zu der Längsachse verläuft, und mindestens eine seitliche Nut (186, 188) umfasst, die senkrecht zu der mindestens einen Längsnut (184) verläuft und diese schneidet, und der mindestens eine Stift (180, 182, 230, 232) verschiebbar in mindestens einer Nut (184, 186, 188) angeordnet ist; 10

wobei das bidirektional verschiebbare mobile Endgerät (150, 220) **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass:** 25

ein mittiges Overlay (222) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Gehäuse (158, 152) angeordnet ist, wobei das mittige Overlay (222) eine erste Hauptfläche umfasst, die der ersten Fläche (164) des ersten Gehäuses (158) gegenüber liegt, und eine zweite Hauptfläche umfasst, die der Innenfläche (178) des zweiten Gehäuses (152) gegenüber liegt, wobei das mittige Overlay Beschriftungen umfasst, und 30

- eine Tastatur (162, 166) auf der Erstgehäuse-Erstfläche (164) Tasten mit Beschriftungen, wobei es verschiedene relative Positionen zwischen den Gehäusen (152, 158) gibt, die sich aus der Verschiebung in seitlicher Richtung (68) und in Längsrichtung (66) ergeben, und Beschriftungen, die mehreren Tasten zugeordnet sind, je nach den relativen Positionen der Gehäuse (152, 158) und des mittigen Overlays (222) geändert werden. 35

2. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (150, 220) nach Anspruch 1, das des Weiteren eine Schale (160) umfasst, die an dem zweiten Gehäuse (152) angebracht ist und eine Innenfläche umfasst, die der Erstgehäuse-Zweitfläche gegenüberliegt. 40
3. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich das mittige Over- 45

- lay (222) mit dem ersten Gehäuse (158) verschieben kann, um teilweise freigelegt zu werden, wenn sich das erste Gehäuse (158) in Längsrichtung (66) relativ zu dem zweiten Gehäuse (152) verschiebt, und das mittige Overlay (222) durch das zweite Gehäuse (152) verborgen bleiben kann, wenn sich das erste Gehäuse (158) seitlich (68) relativ zu dem zweiten Gehäuse (152) verschiebt.
4. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 3, das des Weiteren eine Tastatur (162, 166) auf der ersten Fläche (164) des ersten Gehäuses (158) umfasst, wobei, wenn sich das erste und das zweite Gehäuse (158, 152) in Längsrichtung (66) relativ zueinander verschieben, mindestens ein Teil der Tastatur (162, 166) von dem zweiten Gehäuse (152) hervorragt und das mittige Overlay (222) den Teil der Tastatur (162, 166), der von dem zweiten Gehäuse (152) hervorragt, bedecken kann.
 5. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das mittige Overlay (222) Zahlenangaben auf der zweiten Hauptfläche umfasst.
 6. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das mittige Overlay (222) Navigationsangaben (224) auf der zweiten Hauptfläche umfasst.
 7. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das mittige Overlay (222) lichtundurchlässig und nachgiebig ist.
 8. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei mindestens ein seitlicher Schlitz (226, 228) durch das mittige Overlay (222) vorhanden ist, durch den hindurch sich der mindestens eine Stift (230, 232) erstrecken und entlang gleiten kann, und die Position des mindestens einen Schlitzes (226, 228) auf die mindestens eine seitliche Nut (186, 188) ausgerichtet ist.
 9. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei mindestens ein Längsschlitz (229) durch das mittige Overlay (222) vorhanden ist, durch den hindurch sich der mindestens eine Stift (230, 232) erstrecken und entlang gleiten kann, und die Position des mindestens einen Schlitzes (229) auf die mindestens eine Längsnut (184) ausgerichtet bleibt.
 10. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, bei dem keine Längsschlitz (229) durch das mittige Overlay (222) hindurch vorhanden sind.
 11. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (220) nach Anspruch 4, wobei zwei seitliche Nuten (186, 188), zwei Stifte (230, 232) in Längsausrichtung und zwei seitliche Schlitz (226, 228) durch das mittige Overlay (222) hindurch in Übereinstimmung mit den zwei seitlichen Nuten (186, 188) vorhanden sind und sich ein einzelner Stift (230, 232) durch jeden seitlichen Schlitz (226, 228) erstrecken und darin entlang gleiten kann.
 12. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (150, 220) nach Anspruch 1, wobei es verschiedene relative Positionen zwischen den Gehäusen (152, 158) gibt, die sich aus der Verschiebung in seitlicher Richtung (68) und in Längsrichtung (66) ergeben, und die Tastatur (162, 166) Tasten umfasst, und des Weiteren Mittel umfasst, um die Funktionen, die mehreren Tasten zugeordnet sind, je nach den relativen Positionen der Gehäuse (152, 158) und des mittigen Overlays (222) zu ändern.
 13. Bidirektional verschiebbares Endgerät (150, 220) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Positionen der Gehäuse (152, 158) in einer ersten Position aufeinander ausgerichtet sind, und die Gehäuse (152, 158) in einer zweiten Position seitlich versetzt sind, und die Gehäuse (152, 158) in einer dritten Position in Längsrichtung versetzt sind, und das des Weiteren Folgendes umfasst:
 - eine Tastatur (162, 168), die Tasten auf der Erstgehäuse-Innenfläche enthält; und
 - Mittel zum Steuern der Funktion ausgewählter Tasten je nach der relativen Position der Gehäuse (152, 158) und dem Steuerungs-Overlay (222).
 14. Bidirektional verschiebbares mobiles Endgerät (150, 220) nach Anspruch 13, wobei die Längsnut (184) einen elektrischen Leiter (106) umfasst, der in der Lage ist, je nach der Stiftposition und dem mittigen Overlay (222) einen Stromkreis zu schließen oder kurzzuschließen, um die Funktion ausgewählter Tasten zu steuern.

Revendications

1. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220), comprenant :
 - un premier logement (158) ayant un axe longitudinal et comprenant une première face de premier logement (164), au moins une cheville (180, 182, 230, 232) faisant saillie depuis la première face de premier logement (164), et une seconde face de premier logement ;
 - un second logement (152) comprenant une fa-

ce extérieure de second logement et une face intérieure de second logement (178), dans lequel la face intérieure de second logement (178) est opposée à la première face de premier logement (164) et comprend au moins une rainure longitudinale (184) parallèle à l'axe longitudinal et au moins une rainure latérale (186, 188) perpendiculaire à ladite au moins une rainure longitudinale et croisant celle-ci (184), et ladite au moins une cheville (180, 182, 230, 232) est disposée de manière coulissante dans ladite au moins une rainure (184, 186, 188) ; le terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220) étant caractérisé en ce qui :

un masque central (222) est interposé entre les premier et second logements (158, 152), le masque central (222) comprenant une première surface principale opposée à la première face (164) du premier logement (158) et une seconde surface principale opposée à la face intérieure (178) du second logement (152), le masque central comprenant des marques, et

- un clavier (162, 166) sur la première face de premier logement (164) comprenant des touches avec des marques, dans lequel il y a différentes positions relatives entre les logements (152, 158) résultant du coulisement latéral (68) et longitudinal (66), et les marques associées à une pluralité de touches sont modifiées en fonction des positions relatives des logements (152, 158) et du masque central (222).

2. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un boîtier (160) fixé au second logement (152) et comprenant une face intérieure opposée à la seconde face de premier logement.
3. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le masque central (222) peut coulisser avec le premier logement (158) pour être exposé en partie lorsque le premier logement (158) coulisse longitudinalement (66) par rapport au second logement (152), et le masque central (222) peut rester caché par le second logement (152) lorsque le premier logement (158) coulisse latéralement (68) par rapport au second logement (152).
4. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 3, comprenant en outre un clavier (162, 166) sur la première face (164) du premier logement (158), dans lequel, lorsque le premier et le second logement (158, 152) coulisent longitudinalement (66) l'un par rapport à l'autre, au moins

une partie du clavier (162, 166) s'étend à partir du second logement (152), et le masque central (222) peut recouvrir la partie du clavier (162, 166) qui s'étend à partir second logement (152).

5. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le masque central (222) comprend des indications numériques sur la seconde surface principale.
6. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le masque central (222) comprend des indications de navigation (224) sur la seconde surface principale.
7. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le masque central (222) est opaque et souple.
8. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel il y a au moins une fente latérale (226, 228) dans le masque central (222) à travers laquelle ladite au moins une cheville (230, 232) peut s'étendre et le long de laquelle elle peut coulisser, et ladite au moins une fente (226, 228) maintient l'alignement positionnel avec ladite au moins une rainure latérale (186, 188).
9. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel il y a au moins une fente longitudinale (229) dans le masque central (222) à travers laquelle ladite au moins une cheville (230, 232) peut s'étendre et le long de laquelle elle peut coulisser, et ladite au moins une fente (229) maintient l'alignement positionnel avec ladite au moins une rainure longitudinale (184).
10. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel il y a une absence de fentes longitudinales (229) dans le masque central (222).
11. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (220) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel il y a deux rainures latérales (186, 188), deux chevilles (230, 232) en alignement longitudinal, et deux fentes latérales (226, 228) dans le masque central (222) en alignement avec les deux rainures latérales (186, 188), et une cheville (230, 232) peut s'étendre dans et coulisser le long de chaque fente latérale (226, 228).
12. Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel il y a différentes positions relatives entre les logements (152, 158) résultant du coulisement latéral (68) et longitudinal (66), et le clavier (162, 166) comprend des touches, et comprenant en outre des moyens pour modifier les fonctions associées à une pluralité touches en

fonction des positions relatives des logements (152, 158) et du masque central (222).

- 13.** Terminal coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel, dans une première position, les logements (152, 158) sont alignés positionnellement, dans une seconde position, les logements (152, 158) sont décalés latéralement, et, dans une troisième position, les logements (152, 158) sont décalés longitudinalement, et comprenant en outre :

- un clavier (162, 168) comprenant des touches sur la face intérieure du premier logement ; et
- des moyens pour commander la fonction des touches sélectionnées en fonction de la position relative des logements (152, 158) et du masque de commande (222).

- 14.** Terminal mobile coulissant bidirectionnel (150, 220) selon la revendication 13, dans lequel la rainure longitudinale (184) comporte un conducteur électrique (106) qui est capable de fermer ou de court-circuiter un circuit en fonction d'une position des chevilles, et du masque central (222) pour commander la fonction des touches sélectionnées.

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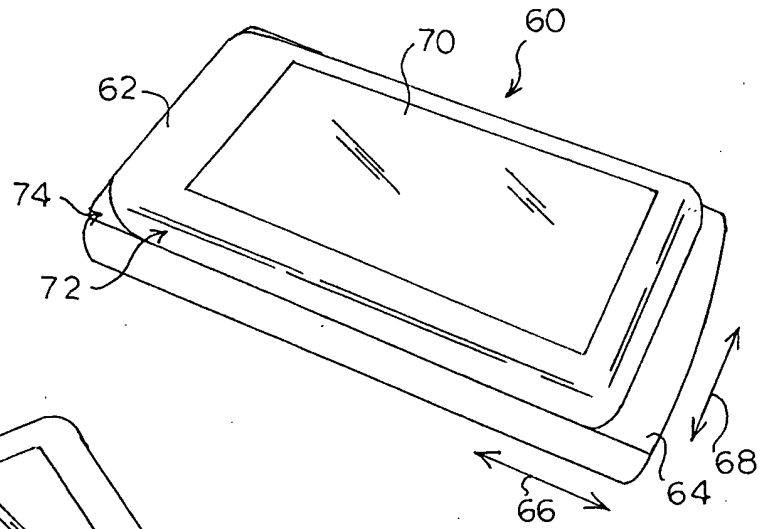


FIG. 1

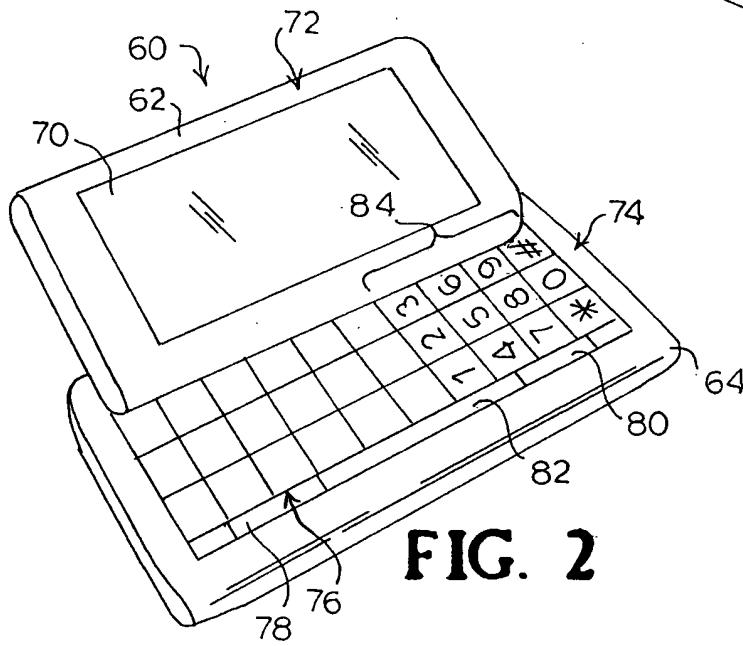


FIG. 2

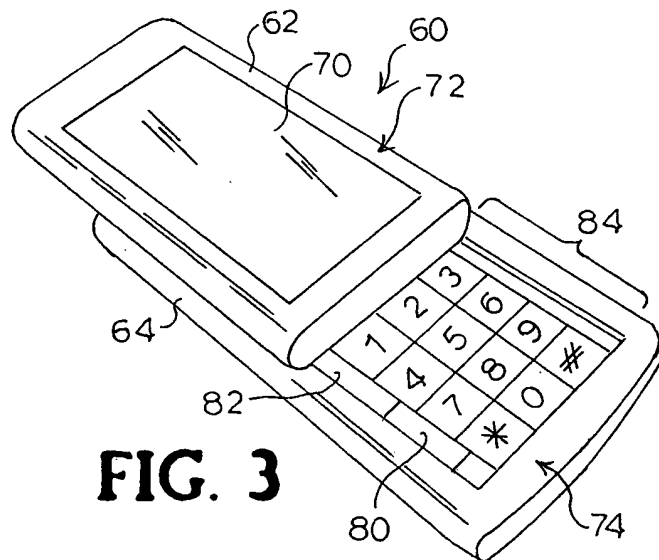
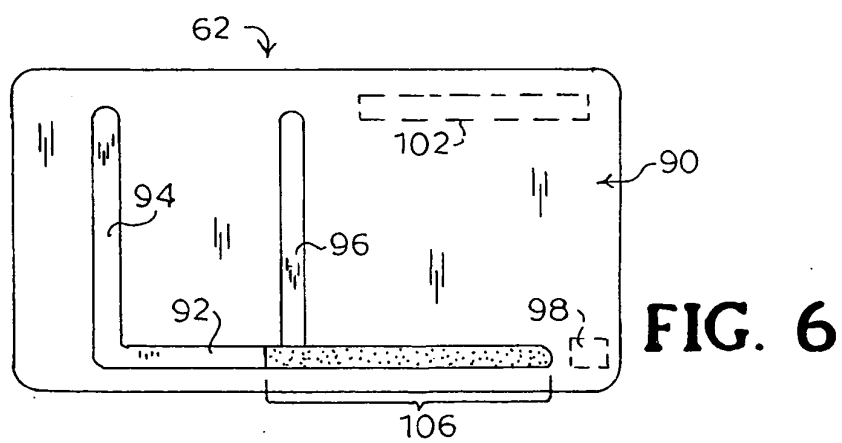
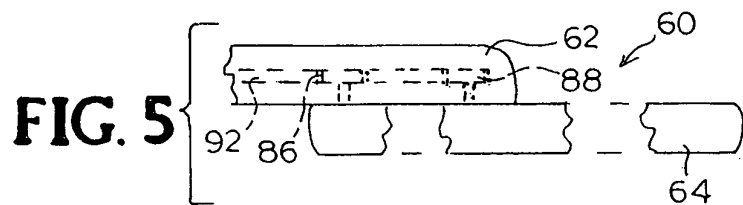
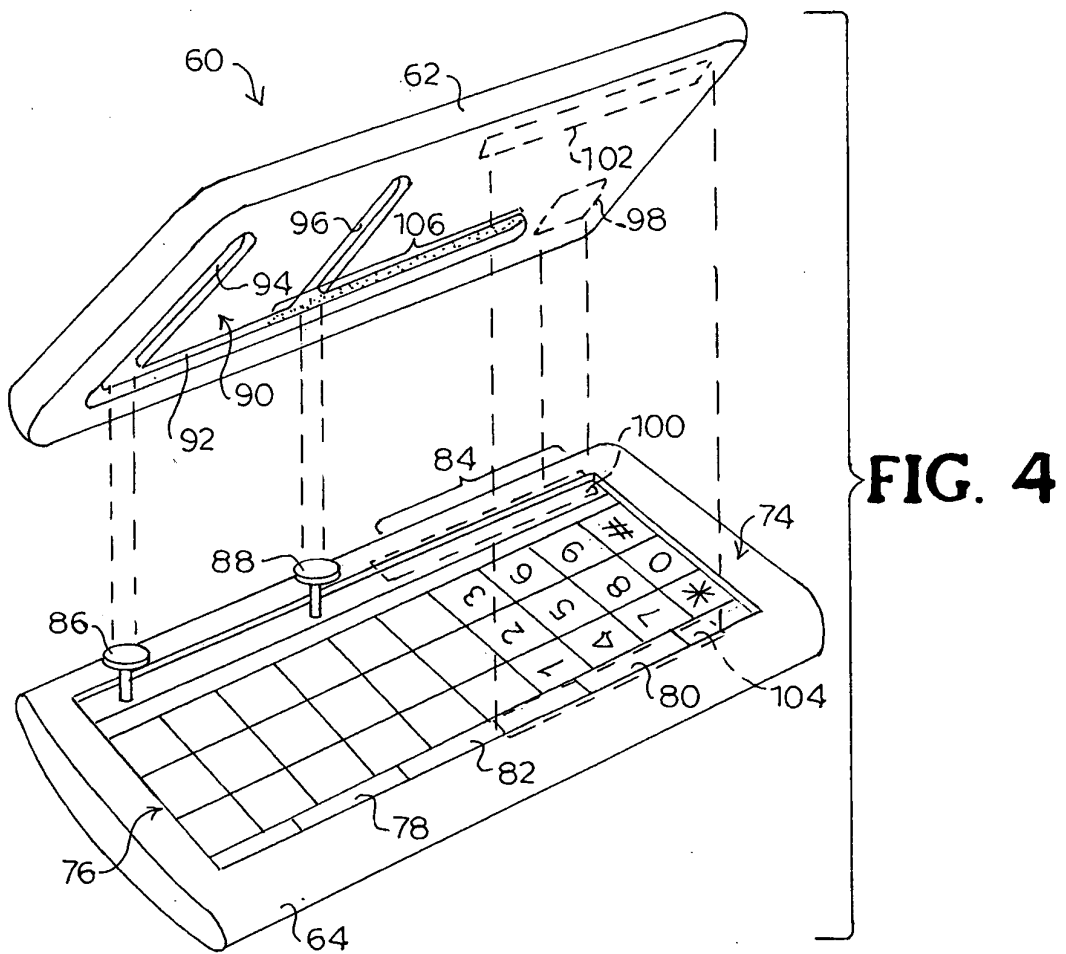


FIG. 3



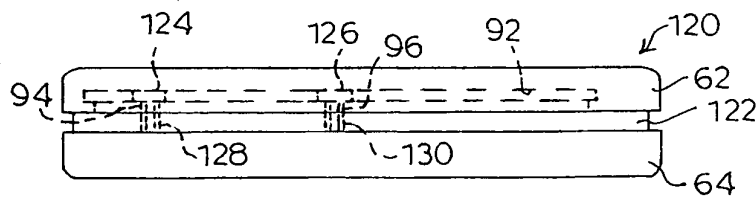
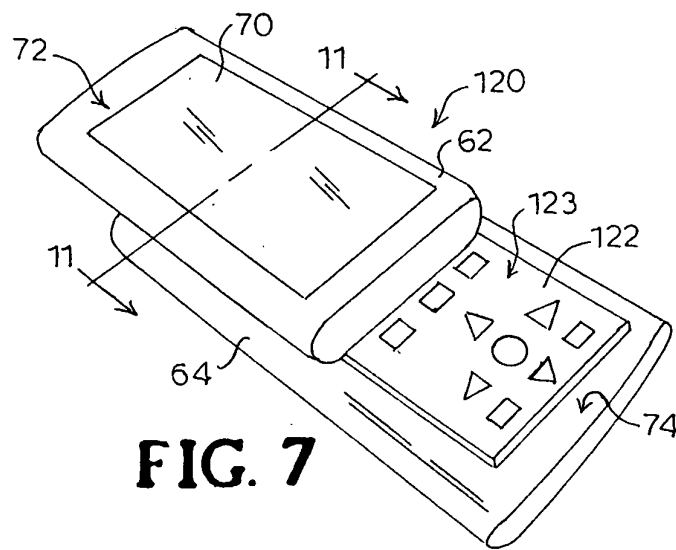


FIG. 9

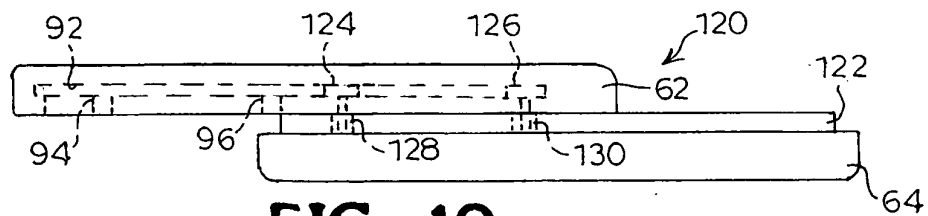


FIG. 10

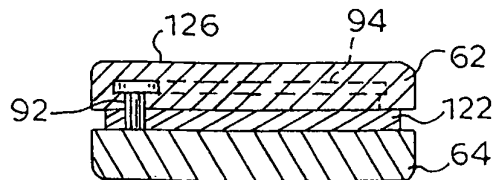


FIG. 11

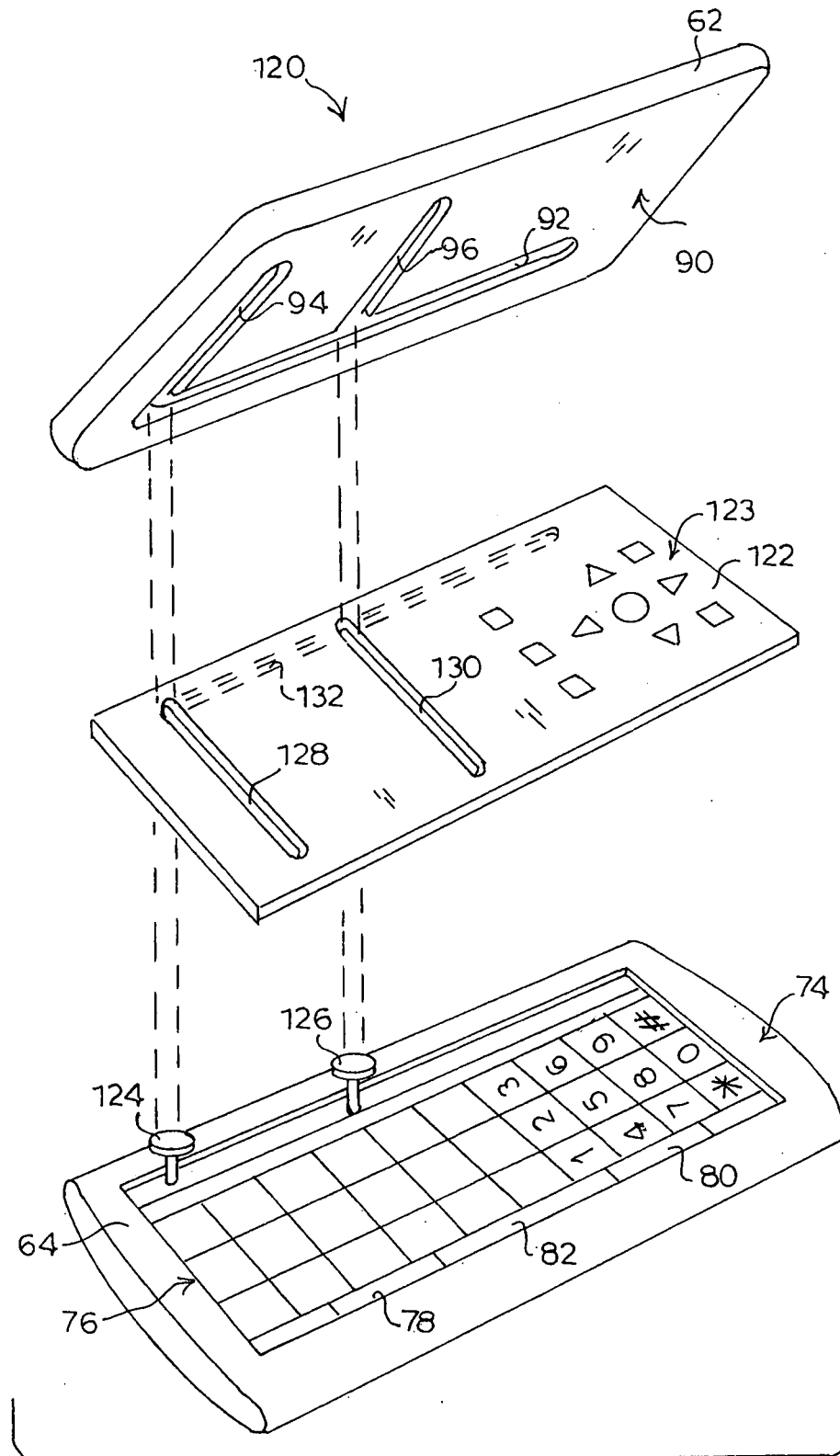


FIG. 8

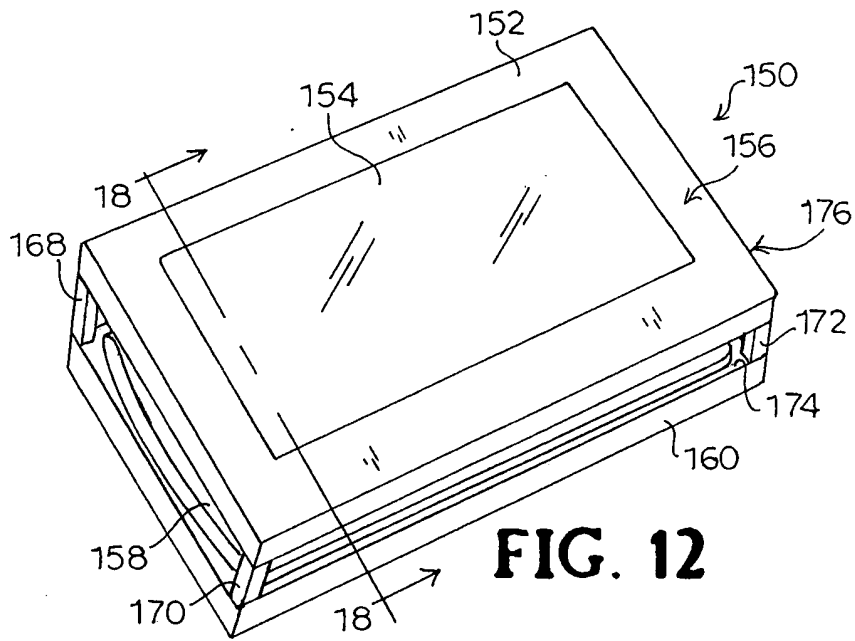


FIG. 12

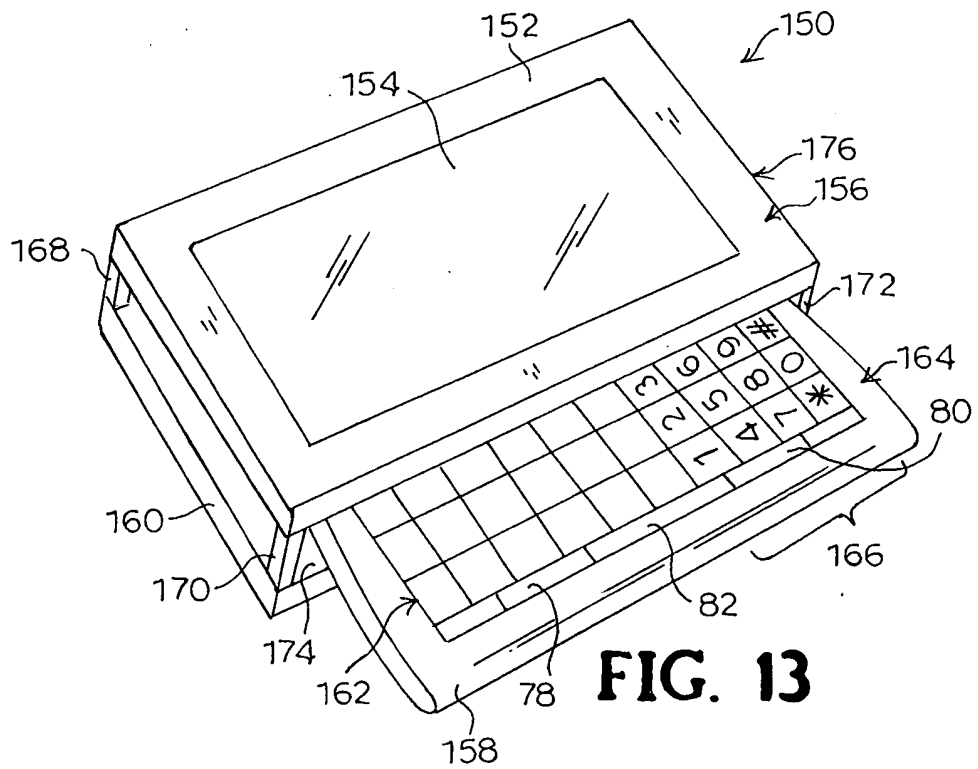
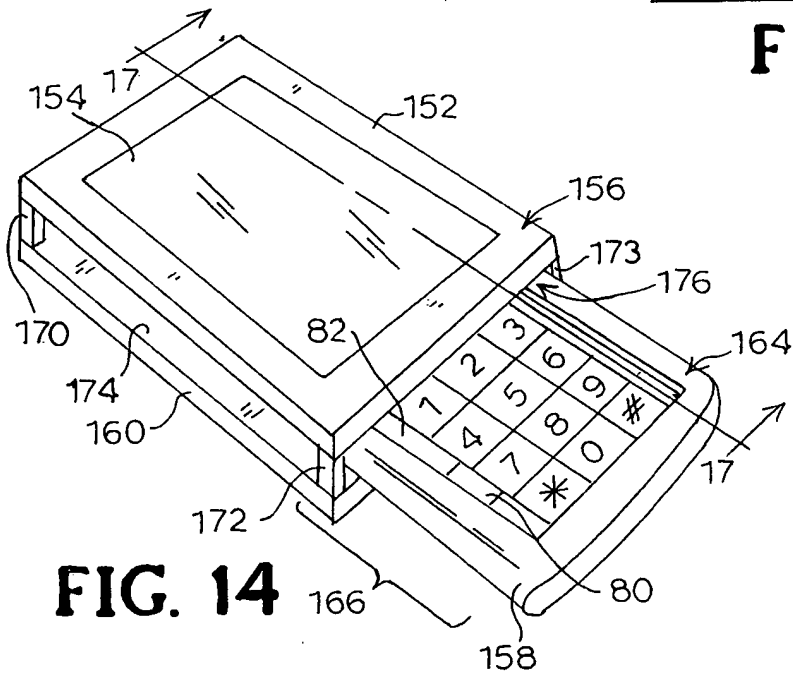
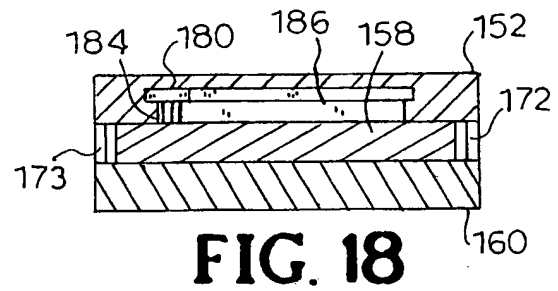
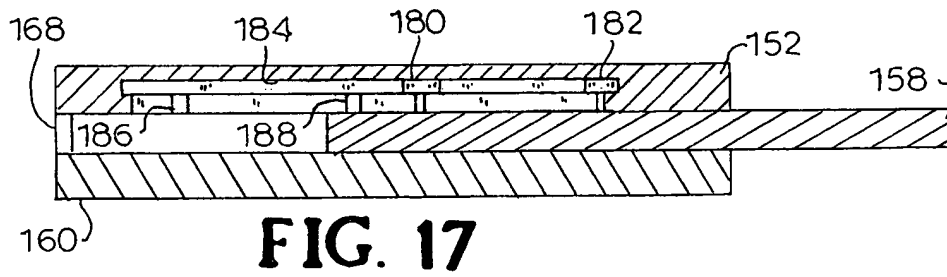
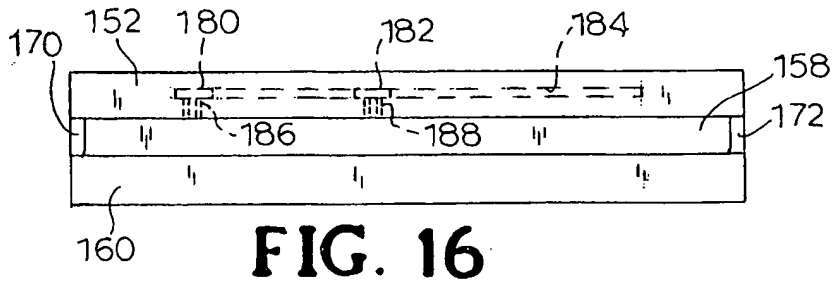


FIG. 13



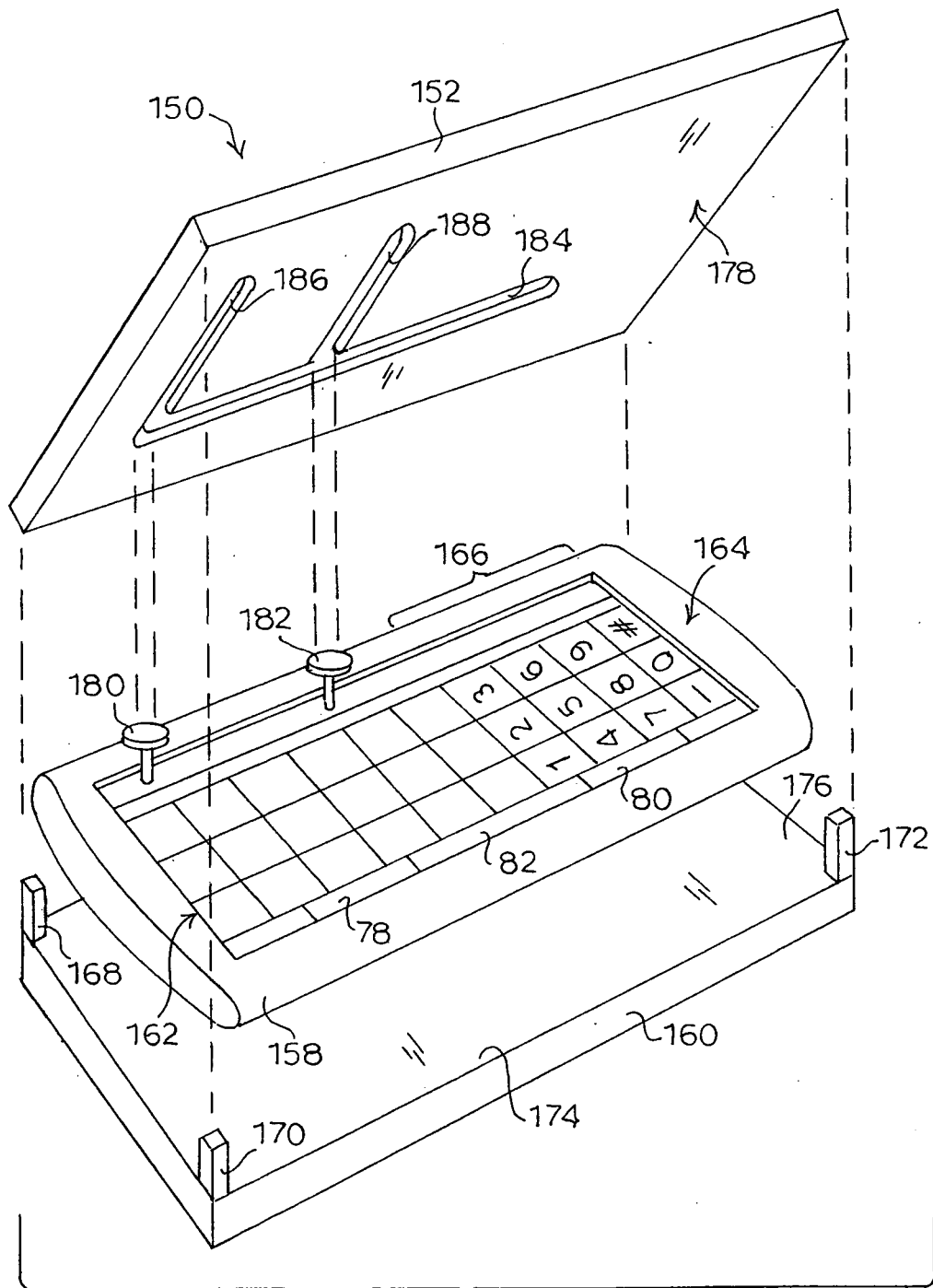


FIG. 15

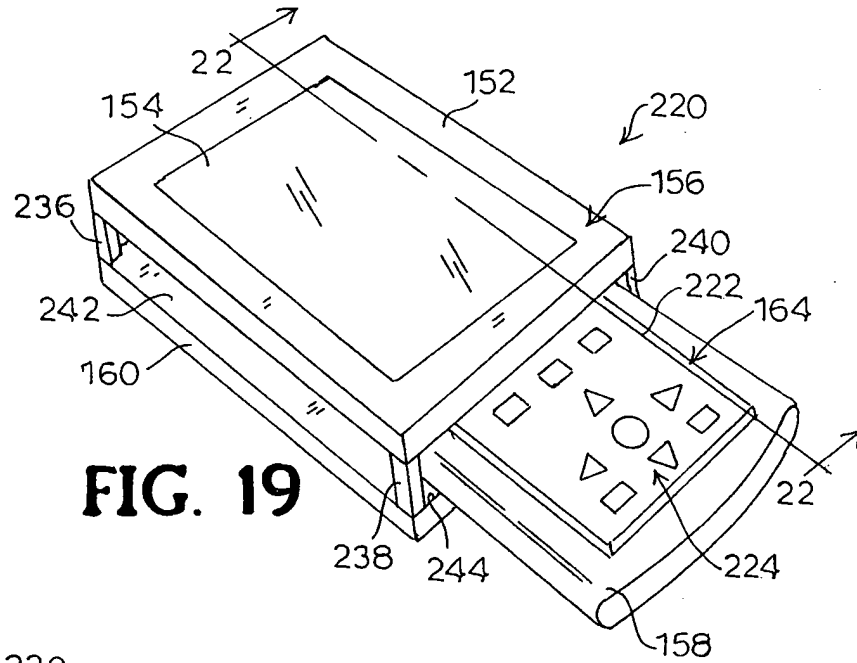


FIG. 19

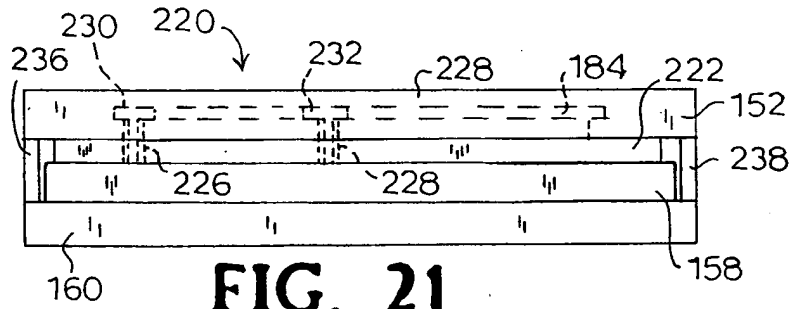


FIG. 21

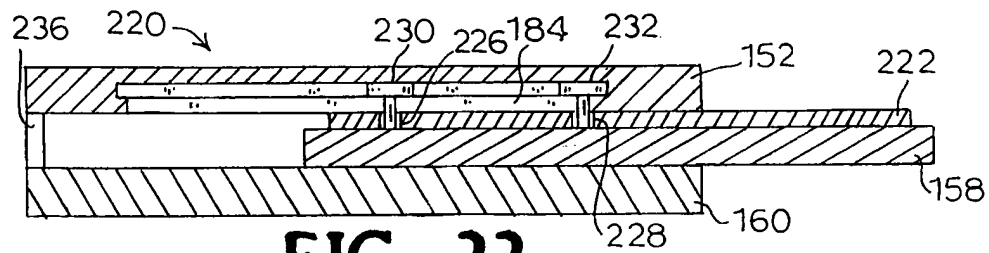


FIG. 22

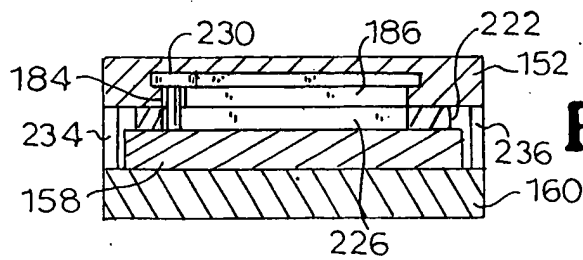


FIG. 23

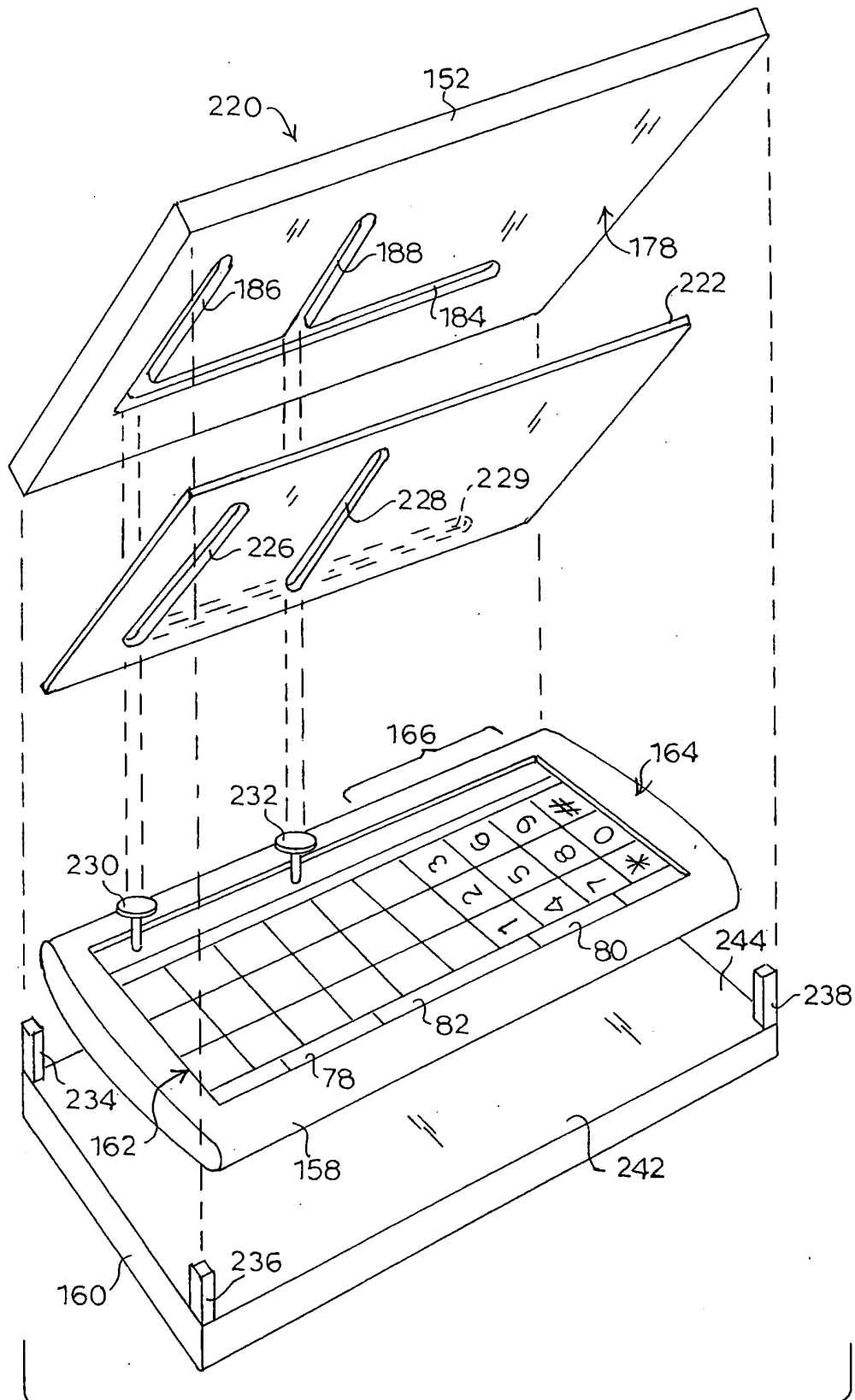


FIG. 20

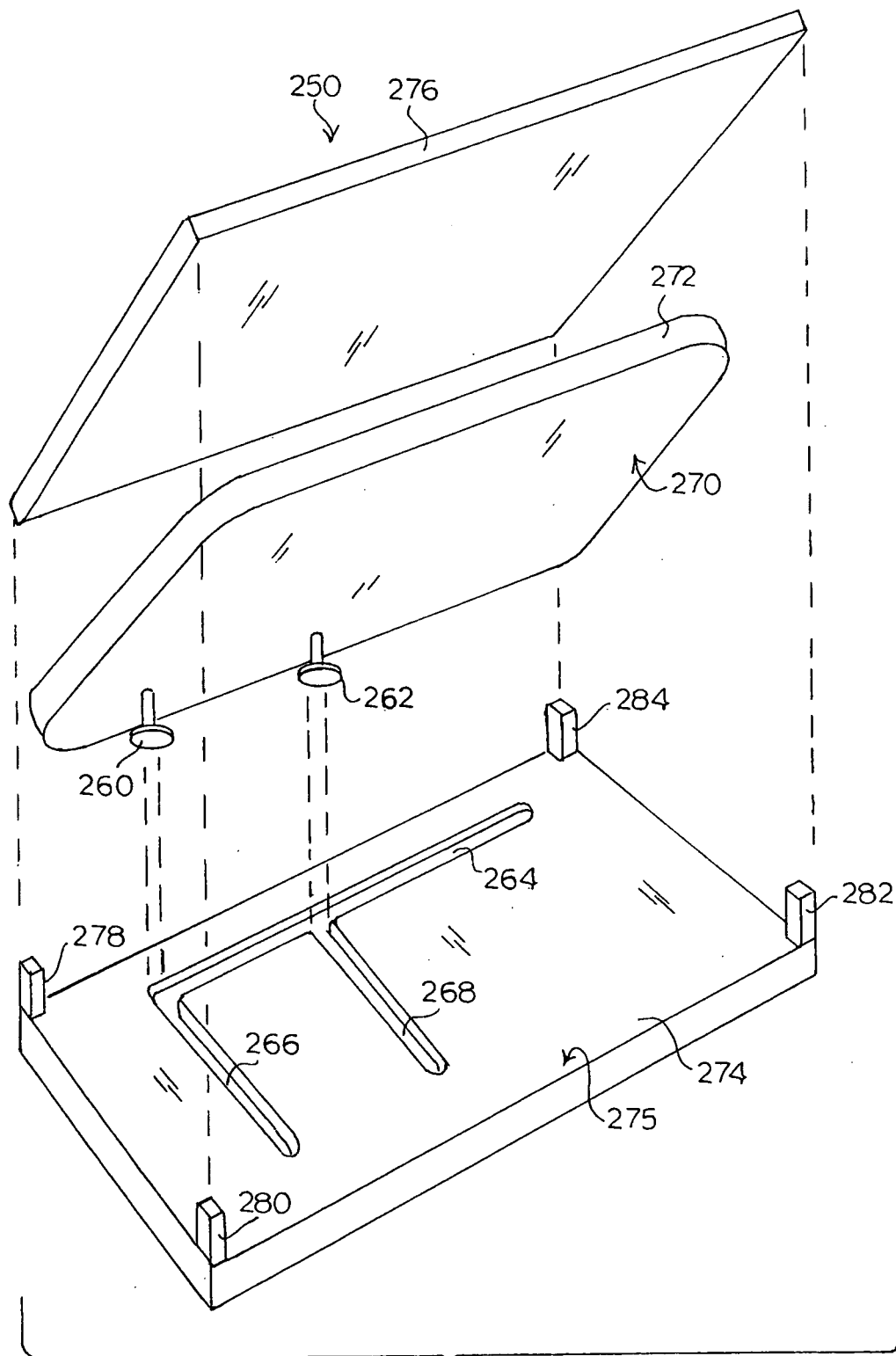


FIG. 24

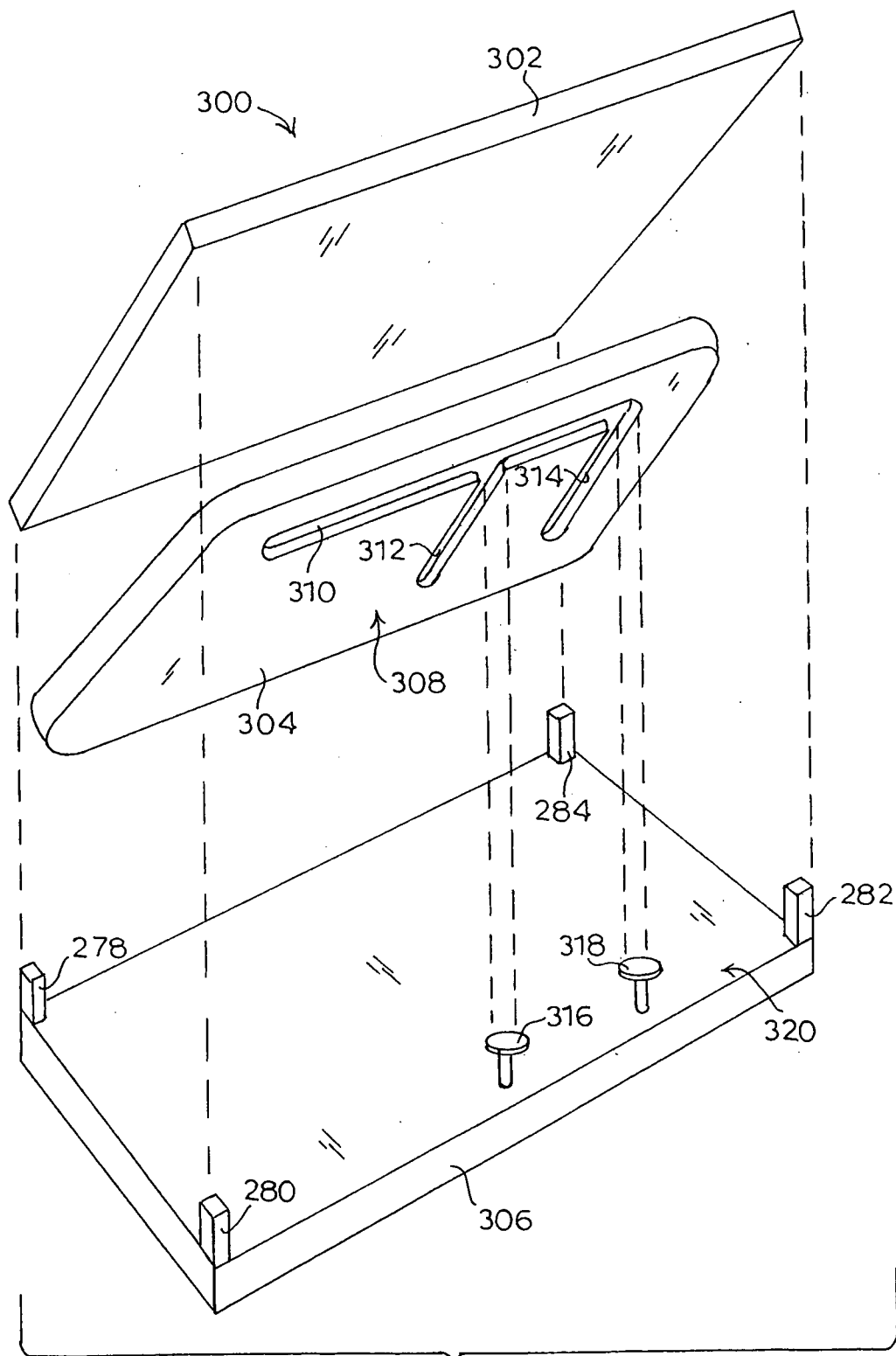


FIG. 25

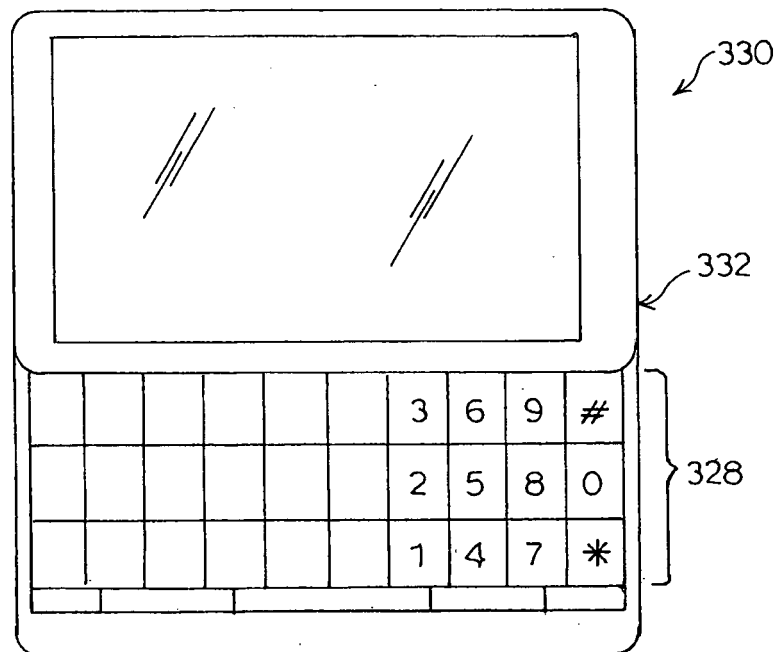


FIG. 26

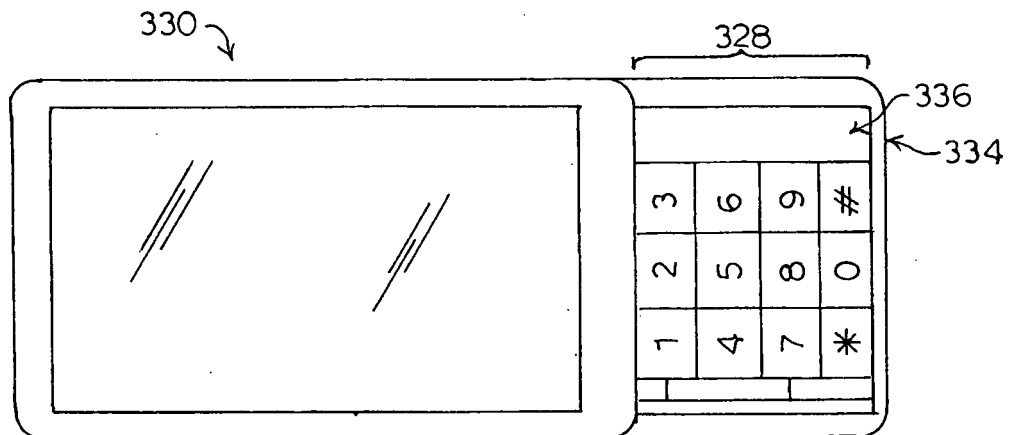


FIG. 27

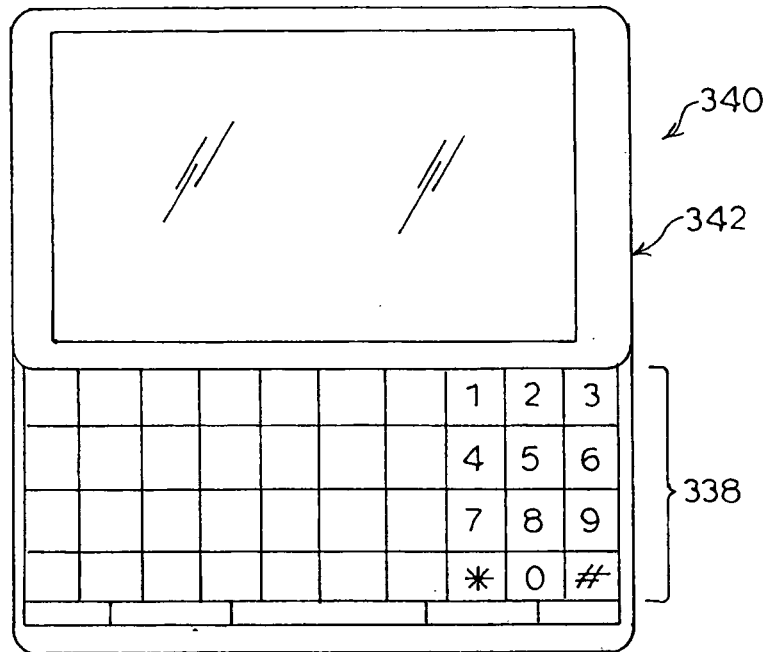


FIG. 28

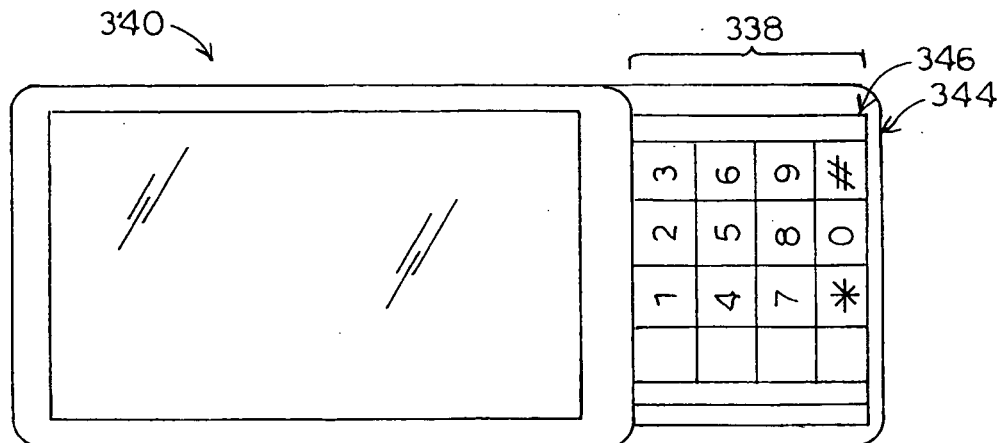


FIG. 29

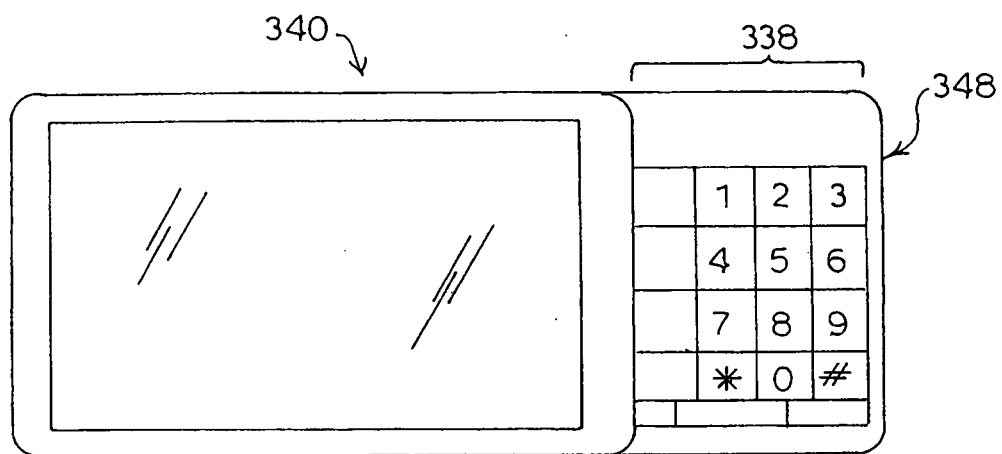


FIG. 30

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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